

The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1880.

日七月初七辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Banks.

LONDON:—F. ALGER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 80, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.O. BATES, HENDE & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monseigneur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 188, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAIN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SATLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co. SAWAO, CAMPBELL & Co. AMROY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. FOOCHOW, HEDGE & Co. SHANGHAI, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, April 28, 1880.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL £900,000.
RESERVE FUND £190,000.
Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 per cent. "
" 12 " " 5 per cent. "
WILLIAM FORREST,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 20th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £465,250.
RESERVE FUND £35,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—39A, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. HORNE BOYD,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, May 24, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNIZED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND £250,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Berger, PARIS.

AGENTS AND BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MANGAHLA, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LIMA, QUITO, HANKOW, NANTONG, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW, MELBOURNE.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1880.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND 1,500,000 Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—The Hon. W. KEWICK.

Deputy Chairman.—A. MCIVER, Esq.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq.

E. R. BEILLIUS, Esq.

H. HOPFERS, Esq.

H. L. DALMUYL, Esq.

F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. "

LOW BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on Approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, April 28, 1880.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

M. EDWARD ELIAS SASSOON and

MR. MEYER ELIAS SASSOON,

Partners in our China Firms, have been

Admitted from the 1st April last, PARTNERS

in our Bombay Firm.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1880.

NOTICE.

M. EDWARD ELIAS SASSOON and

MR. MEYER ELIAS SASSOON,

Partners in our China Firms, have been

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in our Bombay Firm.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1880.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed

AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD

OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts £16 per 1 doz. Case,

" Pints £17 per 2 doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

NOTICE.

RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 6.

Situate at the Junction of the MOUNT

GOUGH and ABERDEEN New Roads.

THIS LOT is the best and most con-

veniently situated Site on the south-

ern slope of MOUNT GOUGH, and com-

mands beautiful and extensive views in

every direction. A Strong and Substan-

tial GODOWN, under Proprietary

GODOWNS, is situated alongside the

Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick

despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be let.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 2, 1880.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at

Modest Rates, in FIRST-CLASS

GODOWNS, under Proprietary

GODOWNS. Dispatched alongside the

Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick

despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be let.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 2, 1880.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now

ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Hongkong, July 21, 1880.

NOTICE.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now

ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Hongkong, July 21, 1880.

NOTICE.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now

ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Hongkong, July 21, 1880.

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CHINA MAIL Office.

Hongkong, July 21, 1880.

NOTICE.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Prime "Young America" Cheese.

EASTERN CHEESE.

WHITTAKER'S HAMS, Very Fine.

BONELESS CODFISH.

SALMON BELLYES in Kits.

MACKEREL in Kits.

Family PIG PORK.

Prime Mass BEEF.

LAMBS' TONGUES.

CRACKED WHEAT.

CORNMEAL.

COMB HONEY in Frame.

PEA NUTS.

BARCELONA NUTS.

OX TONGUES.

HOMINY.

RYE MEAL.

PECAN NUTS.

HICKORY NUTS.

POTTED MEATS.

BARTLETT PEARS.

PEACHES.

&c., &c., &c.

Ex "MENELAUS."

A N invoice of MILNE'S PATENT FIRE PROOF SAFES and DEED CHESTS.

To be sold at Manufacturers' Prices.

T. & D. HENRY'S GOVERNMENT NAVY CANVAS, all Numbers.

FLAX SEAMING TWINE.

Ex "H O P E."

WOOTTON'S COTTON DUCK, Nos. 1 to 10.

RAVENS DUCK, and

DRILLS.

COTTON TWINE.

Ex "R A P H A E L."

A Large Assortment of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

DINNER SERVICES,

DESSERT SERVICES,

TOILET SERVICES,

BREAKFAST SERVICES,

&c., &c., &c.

Ex "ANCHISES,"

and

L A T E A R R I V A L S.

RUTHERFORD'S Extra All Long FLAX CANVAS.

RUTHERFORD'S Royal Navy CANVAS.

RUTHERFORD'S Best Boiled Do.

Engie COLZA OIL.

English COTTON WASTE.

TOCK's Patent PACKING.

Flax PACKING.

Horn's Best Russian CORDAGE.

Best English Charcoal WIRE ROPE.

Galvanized IRON CHAIN, 3/16th, 1/4th

and 3/8th.

Hubbs' PAINTS and OILS.

TURPENTINE. Copal VARNISH.

French POLISH. SOFT SOAP.

OAKLEY's Wellington KNIFE POWDER.

Plate POWDER. Plate BRUSHES.

Billiard CHALK. OUE TIPS.

Metallic TAPE LINES.

—

CHOC's Patent PADLOCKS.

THI LOCKS,

Cupboard LOCKS,

Box LOCKS.

—

FIRE GRATES.

Suspension and Bracket Patent Extinguishing KEROSINE LAMPS.

RODGES & Sons' CUTLERY.

Electro-plated WARE.

BUNTING and Bunting THREAD.

BUSHNELL'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.

—

Royal Bristol GINGER ALE, in Pint Bottles.

JEREMY's India PALE ALE, in Pint Bottles.

CLARET—Chateau THIEBOUF.

IBES GRAVES, Pints and Quarts.

Chateau LAROSE.

Breakfast CLARET.

—

HAUT SAUTERNE.

SACSON's White SEAL SHERRY.

Do. Amontillado SHERRY.

Do. Very Fine OLD PORT.

Draught ALE and PORTER, sold by the Gallon.

—

STATIONERY.

BOOKS.

TOBACCOs, and

CIGARS.

—

JOHN

MOIR & SONS',

CRESS & BLACKWELL'S,

and

AMERICAN

O I L M A N ' S T O R E S.

—

SHIP CHANDLERY

of

Every Description.

—

SAIL-MAKING and RIGGING,

promptly executed.

—

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

Hongkong, July 20, 1880.

Insurances.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 233,268

TOTAL CAPITAL and Acc. CUMULATIONS, 8th April, 1880.....Tls. 913,268

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
W. M. BOYD, Esq. W. M. MEFERINE, Esq.
J. H. PINCKEY, Esq. F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGAI.

MESSRS RUSSELL & CO., Secretaries.
LONDON BRANCH:

MESSRS BARING BROTHERS & CO., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the W. rld.

Subject to a charge of 12% for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the Premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 11, 1880.

1880.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £100,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £6,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives, up to £1,000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposal or any other information, apply to ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling of which is paid up £ 100,000

Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000

Annual Income £ 260,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Peking.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. D. COUGHTREY, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MÉMÉAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLIS,

ADEN, SUZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLE;

Also,

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA

AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely

printed matter.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 11, Bremen, for Foochow.

12, Abid Abot, for New York.

12, Ching-chung, Chi, g.b., for a cruise.

12, Kao-yen, Russian corvette, for

A RECENT decision of the Court of Appeal at home lays down a somewhat important precedent in maritime law. After much argument it was ruled that a ship is justified in going out of her course to save human life but not to save cargo. The decision was given in the shipping case of *Scaramanga versus Stamp*, and the facts were very simple. The defendant chartered a ship to the plaintiff for a voyage from Crotone to Gibraltar. While at sea the master saw a steamer in distress, and discovered that her machinery had completely broken down. The sea was quite smooth, and he could there and then have saved the crew; but he conceived the idea of saving the cargo too, and accordingly towed the vessel into the Torel, having bargained to do so for one thousand pounds. The result was that the two cut-throats captain put his own crew on shore, and she was lost with all her cargo. The plaintiffs, as owners of the cargo and charterers of the ship, sued for its value as lost by the defendant's breach of contract in deviating from the proper track, and gained their case, the decision in their favour being confirmed by the Court of Appeal.

THE Kelly Gang has been taken in good time to earn the reward which has been long offered for their capture. On the 18th of February last a reward of £3000 was offered by the combined Governments of this colony and Victoria and the associated banks, but on the 29th of April last it was proclaimed in the *Government Gazette* that this reward would lapse unless claimed before the 20th July. They were taken on the 4th.

THE Amoy *Gazette* of the 9th inst. has the following important item of news:—

We understand that Captain M. G. Scott and the Master of S. S. *Caribou* were brought before H. A. Giles, Esq., Acting British Consul at this port, on Saturday, the 7th instant, for breach of the Chinese Passengers' Act, and that they were sentenced by the Consul to three months imprisonment each or to pay a fine of five hundred dollars each. Both prisoners were retained in the British Consulate gaol until late in the evening of Saturday, when the fine was paid and the prisoners released.

THE Melbourne *Age* of 10th June says:—“The great increase of competition in the shipping trade between England and Australia, and the change introduced by the placing on this route of large steamers, such as those of the Orient and P. & O. Companies, has induced Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons to withdraw from this line. For many years this firm has been among the leading shipowners engaged in the Australian trade, and till within a recent period their fleet was in high favor with merchants and passengers. Their withdrawal will be received with regret, though the step has doubtless been necessitated by the establishment of lines of powerful steamers, against which the older and less speedy vessels could not compete. Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons have sold the steamer *Kent* to the Spanish Government for the sum of £22,000. Another steamer, we believe, is under offer for the purpose of the frozen meat trade, and the rest of the steamers will be taken off the Australian run. The whole of their sailing ships are announced for sale.”

The following paragraphs are from Dr Dugden's report to which we have already referred:—

In October, 1879, the death occurred of Cheng Lin, one of the Lieutenant governors of the city and a Minister of the Foreign office. By the death near the end of the year of the mother of another of the ministers, also a patient of the Hospital, and the removal of the present Agent, the F.O. is free from the charge of being a wronged its members any opinion consider. The death of His Excellency has left a blank which will not soon be filled up. He lived near the Hospital; we met frequently on the street and at his own house. I have been at ending him and the members of his family for years, he had made me some thoughtful little present on my departure, and had even been prompt to render assistance in the case of thefts etc.; and from his connexion with us, I found considerable influence with the Chinese could be exerted, and numbers of my friends and their friends, were not slow to take advantage of this. I mention this to warn those similarly situated with respect to Chinese officials, that the greatest caution and care require to be exercised, and perpetual superintendence exerted, to see that servants and others do not take advantage of one's friendship with the higher classes, to forward their own ends. All cards of such individuals should be at once destroyed. Unless care be taken, the much with might result, money might be borrowed, goods obtained at shop, pictures libeled, and such like. The minister locked well his opium-smoker. He was suddenly seized in the palace, while having an interview with the Empress, with vomiting and diarrhoea. Thinking it might pass off, he did not call it off till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and having been called to the Western hills that same afternoon, I failed to see him and he died in the same evening. The symptoms were those of cholera. He was buried with great pomp by virtue of his post of governor of the city. Great crowds lined the streets, and it was a spectacle that is rarely witnessed even in Peking, a city with its magnificent funerals. The other was the wife of a former visor of this province. She had long suffered from asthma and was suddenly carried off, the same disease having removed her husband, many years ago, also after a few days illness. Although I constantly attended the family for the last 15 years, and still attend, I was not called in at the fatal instant of the parents. The mother had often seen and prescribed for. The attention upon the youngest son of the late Vice-*Woo*, had accidentally shot himself through the chest, and a note of whose case is mentioned in one of the earliest reports, was the means of introducing me to this family and through them to many others. The Vice-roy's eldest son, his brother and his nephew were among my most frequent visitors. This is my best known family in Peking, and our relations are so intimate that I feel at liberty to call upon them at any time. There never has been any difficulty in attending upon the female members, old or young, all have solicited help and been gratified for assistance. The sons of this family entertained me at a splendid banquet on the eve of my departure for Europe, and there were invited to meet me a very large number of friends, knowing that foreigners liked milk, a large portion of the dinner consisted of a multitude of articles ingeniously made of that substance, and as foreigners partake white salt at table, and the Chinese suppose it to be white sugar, for they have no idea of white salt, it is not uncommon to find everything offered at such a feast, sweetened to an extraordinary extent. In being invited to a feast it is almost necessary to indicate beforehand that you do not prefer sweet things. I might say very much of this family of the most gratifying character.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, held this afternoon (Aug. 12).—Present: H. E. the Governor, Sir John Pope Hennessy, His Honor the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale; the Hon. F. Stewart, Acting Colonial Secretary; the Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney General; the Hon. M. S. Tonnochy, Acting Colonial Treasurer; and the following unofficial members, the Hon. P. Ryrie, Hon. W. Kewick, Hon. J. M. Price, and Hon. Ng Choy.

PROVISIONS REGULATIONS AMENDMENT BILL.

The Governor said the business of the Council had to do to-day consisted in considering the first reading of certain bills, and he proposed to ask his hon. friend the Attorney General to submit to their notice certain bills which came more particularly within his department. But before calling on the members, and their attention to a bill entitled “The Public Provisions Regulations Amendment Ordinance, 1880,” which he was about to lay on the table and ask them to read a first time. The object of this bill was simply this. Hon. members might remember that last year the Council passed an ordinance to enable prisoners to be punished for breaches of prison discipline committed on the eve of their leaving the prison. It had been reported to him that the discipline of the gaol had been interfered with by the fact that prisoners, a day or two before the expiry of the term to which they had been sentenced, were in the habit of committing breaches of prison discipline for which at any other time they would have been liable to a weekly solitary confinement. There was no law to allow of punishment being imposed for such offences. This ordinance was therefore passed amending the Prisons Act of 1863 so as to allow of these offences being dealt with. He duly transmitted that ordinance to the Secretary of State, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in reply, wrote as follows:—

DOWNING STREET, Oct 3, 1879.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 60 of the 22nd May, forwarding for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, an Ordinance No. 2 of 1878, entitled, “An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 4 of 1863.”

I enclose a reference to be made to the Home Office regarding the advisability of this Ordinance, and I enclose a copy of the reply.

It will be seen that in the last paragraph of the Home Office letter, no objection is taken to four points in Ordinance No. 4 of 1863, viz., the power given to the Superintendent to inflict sentences of imprisonment, and to order corporal punishment on his own authority; the provision respecting punishment for neglect of work, and the interval required to elapse before carrying out the sentence of corporal punishment.

4. Before forming any definite conclusion upon these points I shall be glad to receive the opinion of your Government as to how far it would be desirable to amend the law in these particulars, and a report from the Superintendent of the Gaol as to the result of his further experience of gaol management, for I observe from his evidence at page 85 of the Police Report that he was of opinion that it was desirable that the Superintendent should have the power to inflict a certain number of strokes, and I should be glad to be informed whether the result of another year's experience has been to confirm or modify that opinion.

I have, &c.,
M. E. BICKS-BEACH,
Governor HENNESSY, C.M.G.,
do. do. do.

The enclosure, the letter from the Home Office, was as follows:—

The Home Office to the Colonial Office.
WHITEHALL, Aug 23, 1879.

Sir,—Referring to your letter of the 13th instant, forwarding copy of an Ordinance of the Hongkong Government directed to punishment for offences committed in Gaol, I am directed by Mr Secretary Cross to state for the information of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that in England there is no power to detain a prisoner for a prison offence after his sentence has expired, unless it be brought up before a Magistrate under the Military Act, detain a prisoner under certain circumstances after his sentence has expired, but it does not appear that such a power can be exercised under the Army Discipline Act.

In so far as Magistrates acting as visitors of a prison having such a power, there appears to Mr Cross to be no objection to the Ordinance, but the power of the Superintendent of the Gaol to inflict sentences of imprisonment seems to him to be objectionable.

I am to add that no Governor in England has the power given by the Ordinance of 1863, to the Superintendent to inflict corporal punishment, this power being properly confined to visiting justices and persons acting as such. The provisions also as to punishment for neglect at work, and that by which 12 hours after sentence must elapse before the punishment is inflicted, do not seem to Mr Cross to be expedient.

I am, &c., A. F. O. LIDDELL,
The Under-Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

On receipt of these despatches he caused them to be sent round to the members of his Executive Council and to be considered by his advisers. His hon. friend the Superintendent of the Gaol made a report at his request, which was considered by the Executive Council. The upshot of the report of his hon. friend was that he thought the Gaol should be relieved of the task of sentencing prisoners to corporal punishment; and accordingly the Executive Council, having considered the matter, unanimously recommended him to amend the Ordinance in that particular, and at the same time they recommended that the Attorney General should be requested to modify the Ordinance in accordance with the evidently expressed views of Her Majesty's Government, and in that way the Attorney General had drafted the Ordinance, the first reading of which he now proposed. He proposed taking the second reading at the next meeting of Council, when the bill would be open for the discussion of the hon. members.

Bill read a first time; the second reading to be taken at the next meeting.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING CONSOLIDATION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE 1880.

The Attorney General asked leave to introduce a bill entitled “The Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance 1880.” The object of this bill was to amend in certain particulars the ordinance which was passed last year consolidating the whole of the ordinances of this Colony with reference to Merchant Shipping. The amendment was of a very trifling description; one or two of them were merely verbal. He did not know he had more say now; the alterations were very trifling.

Bill read a first time, the second reading to be taken at the next meeting.

THE STATUS OF FRENCH STEAMERS.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a bill to make temporary provision for securing the status of the French Mail steamers with in the waters of this Colony of Hongkong. The object of this bill was to give to the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes the status which it was agreed by a convention between His Majesty and the Emperor of France in 1866, and also by a supplementary convention, in all steamers subsidized by the French Government, that should not occupy. The hon. members were probably aware that in order to secure this status, it was necessary to legislate. This had been laid down in a case which came before His Lordship the Chief Justice, last year. The laws of this Colony did not, as they stood, secure that status to these steamers which they had a right to under the convention, and the object of this bill was to give present last year, it was said that the precise status which should be given to them was not obtained.

The above payments were authorized.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

The Hon. the Acting Colonial Treasurer, moved the first reading of an ordinance to authorize the payment of a sum not exceeding £52,000 towards the supplementary Estimates. All the items had been passed by the Finance Committee at a meeting of the Council, at which he had the honor of being present last year, it was said that the precise status which should be given to them was not obtained.

The Governor: Yes.

The Treasurer stated the exact amount of the supplementary estimate as £51,777.90.

THE ESTIMATES.

His Excellency the Governor then laid on the table the Estimates for 1881. Owing to the activity of his hon. friend, Dr. Stewart, he was able to move the estimates for 1881 at a somewhat earlier period than had been done for some years past, earlier at least than it had been done in his time. This was the fourth time he had had the satisfaction of laying the estimates before the Council. When he arrived in Hongkong he had to consider very carefully the state of the finances: at that time the returns of the revenue of the Colony which were laid before him in April 1877 showed that it had reached £885,000. Included in that revenue was a considerable amount of land sales, and the first time he had the honor of addressing them he pointed out the fact that the sales of Crown lands though called revenue ought not to be treated as the revenue of the Colony. In the sale of Crown lands, especially in a small Colony like this, was very little selling what was a portion of the Capital. The revenue of the Colony from Crown lands was really the increment of the increased value of the land to the Crown, not the premiums paid to the Government. On the whole there was a considerable increase. He had now to move the first reading of the Ordinance and the hon. gentlemen would be able to discuss it at the next meeting. The estimated revenue according to the Auditor General's estimates most recently made amounted to over £1,080,000. That was an increase of some £30,000. The estimate was clearly laid on the table of the hon. members to keep them informed of the income from the Department, they would receive £125,000, or £10,000 more than was estimated for. As compared with 1879 and especially the earlier part of 1879, and the latter part of 1878, there was one item which showed a decrease; that was stamp on share transfers; but he did not regret the fact. When they found an increase on marine bills of insurance, in bills of lading, in bank notes and all healthy signs of real commercial business and prosperity he did not regret the £400,000 difference in transfers of shares. On the whole there was a considerable increase. He had before him the revenue returns for 1877 which showed a decrease; that was stamp on share transfers; but he did not regret the fact. When they found an increase on marine bills of insurance, in bills of lading, in bank notes and all healthy signs of real commercial business and prosperity he did not regret the £400,000 difference in transfers of shares. On the whole there was a considerable increase. He had before him the revenue returns for 1877 which showed a decrease; that was stamp on share transfers; but he did not regret the fact. 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THE CHINA MAIL.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and *Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published in connection with it be now ready to receive.

The subscription is fixed at 45 50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected, such as Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Numbers and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes," (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), and also as "Queries" which, though giving no information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:— "The China Review is the title of a publication issued at Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs corps, and the numerous legations among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is not only satisfactorily cultivated, and who are generally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to note that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

THE CHINSE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to London.

It is the first Chinese newspaper ever issued under pure native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, among whom also are to be found the governors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, having their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-colonial in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands a Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorial with Local, Sporting, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

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THE Colonial Press supplied with News-papers, Books, Types, Ink, Pens, Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a VISITORS' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment in which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's-throw.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.I. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

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General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

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Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 10.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5*.

Books & Patterns, 5.

Letters, 10.

Registration, None.

Newspapers, 5.

Books & Patterns, 10.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Victoria, 10.

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American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c., choice Tobacco and Cigars.—MAC-EWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

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Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Mordan's Pencil-cases, &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent for Negretti & Zambra.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsmen's Requisites of all descriptions—WM. SCHMIDT & CO., Gunmakers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

Traveling Requisites of all kinds, Books, &c.—LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Queen's Road Central.

Chromometers, Watches, Jewellery, Charts and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.

Books and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.

American Newspapers and cheap Reprints, &c., choice Tobacco and Cigars.—MOORE'S VARIETY STORE, 42, Queen's Road.

Watches, Jewellery, Charts, Binoculars, Optical Instruments, Mordan's Pencil-cases, &c.—JOHN NOBLE, agent for Negretti & Zambra.

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+ That is, Registration to British W. Indies Islands, 10 cents. To the Balances and Hayti, the San Francisco route is available.

* Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

† Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, \$1.00.

Three Coolies, 85.

Two Coolies, 70.

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-hum).

Four Coolies, \$1.50.

Three Coolies, 1.20.

Two Coolies, 1.00.

To VICTORIA GAP (to LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT.)

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, \$0.80.

Three Coolies, 50.

Two Coolies, 40.

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-hum).

Four Coolies, \$1.00.

Three Coolies, 85.

Two Coolies, 70.

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Pak-sa), \$0.75 each Coolie, (12 hours) Gap, \$0.60 each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, 10 cents.

Half day, 25 cents.

Day, 50 cents.

BOAT AND GOOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pds., per day, per hour, 10 cents.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 pds., per day, per hour, 10 cents.

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pds., per day, 20 cents.

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 pds., per day, 25 cents.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-ku Boat of 300 pds., per day, 1.75.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-ku Boat of 300 pds., per day, 1.50.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-ku Boat of 300 pds., per day, 1.00.

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-ku Boat of 300 pds., per day, 1.00.

Nothing in the above Scales prevents private agreements.

FIRST COOLIES.

Scales of Hire for Street Coolies.

On Day, 20 cents.

Half an Hour, 12.

After 8 P.M., 10 cents extra.

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Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Received June 23, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or pocket-size papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together, except bond and Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, but the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.I. means No Registration.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the Post Offices in China and Japan, as well as to Macao, Pekin, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly enclosed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL CONTAINING NO LETTER, but the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, &c., Meat, Fish, Game, Fruits, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to be offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard the delivery of other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender's rights against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Most countries to which Hongkong corresponds. Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probable that the following rules will be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Parcel, whether registered or unregistered, can be received for postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of divisible articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.